

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1847.

UNWELCOME NEWS FROM MEXICO.

At length we have news from General Scott's army—not such, we grieve to say, as had been hoped for after the defeat of SANTA ANNA on the 20th of August, but rather such as, from the long interval of silence, the public had begun to fear; namely, the failure of negotiation and the renewal of hostilities, with a great deal of consequent and fresh bloodshed. We give the accounts as they have reached us from Pensacola via Mobile; they are confused and unsatisfactory in their details, but seem conclusive as to the above-stated important facts. It must be apparent now to the blindest worshipper of Executive infallibility that this once peaceful, happy, and prosperous country is "embarked on a sea of troubles," a sea which in present offers no gleam of sunshine, no friendly haven, and no prospect but gloom and disaster. How or when the sad voyage is to end the wisest cannot tell.

The substance of the news, as stated by the correspondent of the Mobile Register, is: That Mr. TRIST proposed that no further indemnity of our citizens should be demanded from the Mexican Government; agreed to. That our citizens should be allowed the privilege of establishing two factories in California for a given period; agreed to. That the Rio Grande should be the line; not agreed to. But the Mexican commissioners proposed the Nueces, to which Mr. Trist replied that he had no authority for making that the line, and required forty days to hear from his Government upon the subject. Only five days, however, were allowed him.

By way of a concluding proposition, Mr. Trist proposed the annexation of New California, for which the Government of the United States was willing to pay some fifteen or more millions of dollars; not agreed to.

Next followed a letter from SANTA ANNA to Gen. Scott, complaining of the latter having broken the armistice, to which Gen. Scott replied accusing him of the same thing. Of course hostilities recommenced, and on the 9th ultimo a portion of Gen. WORTH's division encountered and routed a large Mexican force at a little place near the city, our loss being comparatively trifling, while that of the Mexicans was very great. On the 10th there were other engagements, in all of which our forces proved victorious. On the 11th, which is the latest accounts we have, Gen. Scott had got into the city, occupying only two streets, which commanded the Plaza, and the two armies were contending for victory.

Gen. Scott's loss is said to be three thousand men since his departure from Puebla, and strong fears were entertained for his safety, as he was beset in his rear by PARADES with a large force, while his front was menaced by overwhelming numbers under SANTA ANNA. It is hoped that these accounts are greatly exaggerated.

On the 18th ultimo reinforcements to the number of two thousand men, under Gen. LANE, had arrived in Vera Cruz, and made not a moment's delay in setting out for the city of Mexico. Other reinforcements were hourly expected at Vera Cruz, but the prevalence of a "norther," which had lasted some four or five days, was thought to delay their coming.

We add two letters from correspondents of other papers, which differ in some respects from the above summary as regards the points of agreement during the effort at negotiation.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MOBILE HERALD.

PENSACOLA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1847. The brig Oceola, Capt. Smith, arrived at the Navy Yard here last evening, after a passage of five and a half days from Vera Cruz, and brings late and unfavorable news from the army of Gen. Scott.

It seems that hostilities were renewed on the 8th instant, Santa Anna and Gen. Scott mutually charging each other with a violation of the armistice, and by the latest accounts our troops had possession of two streets, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force in or towards the Plaza.

Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy, placed in windows and on the roofs of the houses, and Gen. Worth was badly but not mortally wounded. Our loss since leaving Puebla was three thousand men.

Mr. Trist's proposition for a cession of a portion of California, for a consideration of twenty millions, had been agreed to by the Mexican Commissioners—but another proposition, fixing the Rio Grande as the boundary on this side, was peremptorily refused.

Parades was said to be on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico with a large force of guerrillas. These accounts are derived from the Sun of Anahuac of the 16th instant, and brought by the Oceola, and verbal communications from Mr. Diamond to the captain, at the moment of leaving. I have no doubt they may be relied upon essentially. This news reached Vera Cruz by the Orizaba route.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE VERA CRUZ SUN.

PUEBLA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847. Letters have arrived here from Atlix, stating that an express arrived there on his way to Oajaca, sent by Gen. Leon, and that the said express had brought letters from Mexico dated the 9th instant.

These letters state that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were rejected, or, at least, one portion of them; that hostilities had recommenced on the 8th in the afternoon; that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army against four of the picked regiments of the Mexican army—the 11th regiment of the line, the 3d and 4th regiments of light infantry, and one regiment of the National Guard, all commanded by Gen. Leon; that the enemy's forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceeds two thousand five hundred.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were these: That the citizens of the United States would not have any right to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by this war. That the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California for eight years; and that the Mexican Government could, after that time, if it chose, renew this article of the treaty. This was not accepted.

Then Mr. Trist, unclothing himself of his official powers, remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it would be much better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States, for which this Government would certainly pay fifteen or twenty millions of dollars.

This would probably be agreed upon, if the following article had met with the assent of the Mexicans, viz: That the Texas boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the left side, to the right side of the Rio Gila. But this last proposition was rejected.

The Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground the other side of the river Nueces.

Mr. Trist then asked forty-five days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition; but the Mexicans replied they would give but five days, and no more.

On the fifth day (the 7th) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice on some trifling pretext. Gen. Scott answered making similar charges.

On the 8th, in the afternoon, a body of a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's were sent to attack Chapultepec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops there, and a terrible fight ensued, in which the Mexicans got, as usual, a sound thrashing. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderas, of the National Guards, was killed.

The small number of the Americans (who, the Mexican letters say, to use their own expression, "have fought like devils") retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them. Some of these had no wheels, while others had no horses. The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small comparatively.

A proclamation (or manifesto, as they call it) was issued by Gen. Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to the citizens, men, women, and children, to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of houses, and from there throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

The above letter reached Vera Cruz by the way of Orizaba.

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS. A Convention of the Whigs of the State of Massachusetts was held at Springfield on Wednesday last for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices; the Hon. Geo. ASHmun presiding.

Governor Briggs and Lieutenant Governor Reed were unanimously nominated for re-election.

The Resolutions of the Convention, which were adopted unanimously, were strong against the Mexican war and the extension of slavery. We shall publish them all when we receive them. Two of them related to Mr. WEBSTER; the first speaking in his praise, and the second recommending him to the Whig National Convention as the first choice of Massachusetts for President of the United States.

The Hon. Rufus CHOATE and WM. G. BATES were appointed Delegates at large to the Whig National Convention.

The remains of a number of Kentucky volunteers which were recently brought from the battle-field of Buena Vista were interred at Frankfort on Thursday last, in the presence of some two or three thousand people. The ceremonies were highly imposing.

GEOLOGY.—The American Geological Society has been in session in Boston during the past week. Many distinguished geologists and scientific men have been in attendance. Many valuable papers have been read before the Society, and a variety of topics connected with geological science have been discussed. It has been decided to hold another meeting next September. The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected:

W. C. REDFIELD, Chairman; Prof. W. R. JOHNSON, Secretary; B. SILLIMAN, Jr., Treasurer. Standing Committee—W. C. Redfield, W. R. Johnson, B. Silliman, Jr., Dr. J. E. Holbrook, Prof. H. D. Rogers, P. B. Silliman, senior, President E. Hitchcock, Dr. S. G. Morton, Lardner Vanuxem, Dr. C. T. Jackson, James D. Dana, John L. Hayes.

Local Committee—Dr. S. G. Morton, Chairman; Dr. Robert Hare, Professor S. S. Haldeman, James Dundas, Esq., Richard C. Taylor, Esq., James B. Rogers, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, William Hembel, Esq., Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., Peter A. Brown.

General FLORES, formerly the distinguished President of the Republic of the Equator, is at present on a brief visit to this city, being on his return from Europe to South America.

Major Gen. PATTERSON, and Col. ABERCROMBIE and Lieut. WILLIAMS, his aids-de-camp, and also Major WILLIAM H. POLK, of the Dragoons, sailed from Pensacola on the 20th ultimo for Vera Cruz. The same vessel took out two companies of Florida volunteers.

The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter of the 18th instant says: "Mr. CLAY returned to Ashland from his late visit to the Virginia Springs and Cape May on Saturday last. His friends will be gratified to learn that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health."

The recent Whig State Convention in MICHIGAN made a choice of Delegates to a National Convention for a Presidential nomination. They are as follows: Charles P. Babcock and Joseph R. Williams, at large; Samuel Barstow, Horace Mower, and E. W. Peck from the districts. They proposed that the Convention be held in May or June next at Baltimore.

The Whig State Convention of NEW JERSEY on Thursday nominated the Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Essex county, as the Whig candidate for Governor. Mr. WRIGHT represented the Essex district in the last Congress. DANIEL HAINES, of Sussex, is the Democratic candidate for the same office.

COL. BUTLER.—Gen. WORTH, in a letter addressed to the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, speaks as follows of the gallant Colonel, who fell at Churubusco: "Your brother fell most gloriously in the great battle of the 20th, under the gates of Mexico. In that bloody conflict no man gave higher evidence of valor and patriotism, or exhibited a brighter example. He fell when it was God's will, precisely as he would have desired to die. His body rests here—his memory in the hearts of his countrymen—his spirit, bright and pure as his blade, with his God."

Col. Butler, it appears by another letter, applied to Gen. Worth to be placed in the fight, his regiment having been directed to remain at San Augustin.

DR. KING.—We are happy to learn that Dr. KING, American Missionary in Greece, whose life has been in considerable danger, has at length left Greece and arrived safely at Geneva.

WHAT IS THE REASON?—If Democracy has not become a by-word and reproach to the land, how is it that Indiana, with a Whig Legislature, and with a Whig majority in the popular vote, will have, in the next Congress, only four Whig members, while our opponents, with a minority in the Legislature, and a minority in the popular vote, retain six? How is it that Tennessee, with a Whig Legislature, a Whig Governor, and a Whig popular vote, will be represented in the same Congress by a Democratic delegation?—Indiana State Journal.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

The Washington National Monument Society, established at the Federal City, is making exertions to obtain the free-will offerings of the people in order to enable them to carry out their long-cherished purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to the memory of the *Pater Patrie*. Such an object should be received with all favor by the American people, who not only enjoy the blessings of independence and civil liberty which his exertions achieved for them, but possess in the name of WASHINGTON their proudest title to the respect and admiration of the world. The surest guaranty of the proper application of the funds contributed for the purpose is furnished in the fact that the Hon. ELISHA WHITTELEY, of Ohio—a gentleman of unsullied and proverbial integrity—has accepted the general agency of the Society, and removed to Washington in order to superintend its affairs.—York (Pa.) Repub.

Amongst the gentlemen recently appointed sub-agents or collectors for the above object, by the Board of Managers, is CHARLES A. BLAKE, Esq., who is appointed collector for the Auburn district, in the State of New York. The persona character of this gentleman, and his connection with many of the leading citizens of the North, it is hoped will procure for him and his interesting mission all success with the citizens to whose patriotic sympathies he is about to appeal.

SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.

The latest papers from London announce the death, in August, of General Sir GEORGE COCKBURN. He is stated to have died at Shangahan, near Bray, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-four. He is called *General* in the papers, but is better known to "the oldest inhabitants" of Washington and parts adjacent by the title of *Admiral*; to which title, however, was added, by favor of his Sovereign, the rank and emoluments of General of Marines.

He is stated to have died at eighty-four years of age. He was, then, about fifty-one years old when, as Admiral and second in command of the British Squadron which visited the waters of Chesapeake Bay under the command of Admiral Cochrane, he volunteered to lead the Detachment of Sailors and Marines that accompanied the British Military force which, in August, 1814, invaded and captured the City of Washington. In that capacity the gallant Admiral did the present proprietors of this paper the honor to superintend in person the sacking of the Office of the National Intelligencer, destroying the innocent types, and burning the books found in it; the building then occupied by the publishers being saved from the flames only by the representations of distressed females, whose adjoining houses would certainly have perished along with it. They had burnt the Capitol and the President's House, and the only private property which they took the trouble to destroy was that of the Editors. There are persons yet living who can remember the scene, and could describe the rather ludicrous appearance of the Admiral, in full uniform, mounted upon an old field mare, picked up on his march, with a ragged coat at her side; the bluff old Officer, haranguing the gathered crowd of non-combatants, chiefly women and children, gathered around him—pulling from his pockets a number or two of the "Federal Republican," (then published in Georgetown,) retailing its ribald jests against the Editors, and adopting the slang in which that paper habitually dealt, as well against them as against President Madison and the whole Republican party.

Well, well! It was a long time ago. The Admiral was in bad odour among us about that time, and he had doubtless been spoken of in the National Intelligencer in a manner to palliate, but hardly to justify, the pains that he took to destroy its office. We scolded him for it at the time, we remember; but, considering that he was acting in his vocation, we have, ever since the Peace which quenched the feud between the two nations, entertained no malice against him or his companions in an odious duty. We had, in truth, almost forgotten his name, and did not know that he was yet living until the notice of his death unexpectedly met our eyes. Peace to his ashes!

THE MARYLAND ELECTION. On Wednesday next the election takes place in Maryland. We must again appeal to such of the Whigs of that State as are in the habit of reading this paper to exert themselves in that interval to realize the expectations and hopes of their political brethren throughout the country.

They have a good cause and good candidates. Upon their triumph may depend the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. As to their State concerns, it would be improper and indelicate for us to interfere; but, as far as the general interests of the nation are connected with their action, we feel that we have a right to call upon them, and urge them to leave nothing undone which can be done with honor and fairness to secure the election of a Whig Governor, a Whig Legislature, and Whig members of Congress. Where so much depends on them, corresponding efforts should be made.

The Whigs in Maryland have the strength to obtain a glorious political victory, if they will only put forth that strength. Let them see to it that nothing is wanting on their part. What will honor them will ensure to the benefit of the whole country.—Alexandria Gazette.

MAINE.—The clause of the new Constitution limiting the amount of State credit was carried at the late election in the State of Maine by a large majority. The clauses making a plurality of votes sufficient for the election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives, are also carried, though the vote is very close, particularly in respect to Governor. This is a grievous blow to political Abolitionism, which is of no consequence, except in the States where a majority of all the votes is necessary to a choice. By a law of the Legislature a plurality is sufficient in the case of Congressmen also. In short, a plurality will hereafter be the governing principle in all elections in the State of Maine.—Jour. Com.

GEORGIA.—The election of Governor and Legislature will take place in Georgia on Monday next. The Whig candidate for Governor is Gen. DUNCAN L. CLINCH; the Democratic candidate, GEORGE W. N. B. TOWNS. The new Legislature is to choose a United States Senator in place of the Hon. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

The Democratic State Convention of New York, to nominate candidates for State officers to be supported at the ensuing election, met at Syracuse on Wednesday. A preliminary vote was taken, which showed a majority of ten for the Flagg party, more familiarly known as the "Old Hunker" party.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—An investigation took place, a few days ago, before Justices John D. Clark and John L. Smith, in a case of alleged kidnapping. It appears that a communication had been received by the Mayor of this city that a white man had been detained at Memphis, Tennessee, having in his charge two colored lads, named Bristow, who it was suspected had been kidnapped. It was proved, by testimony before the justices, that the two colored boys were left by the will of their former owner, Mr. Harris, of Alexandria; they were subsequently bound to Mr. Matthew Thomas, a plasterer of this city. The justices decided to hold Thomas to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. Measures were also taken to secure the arrest in Memphis of Thomas Davis, a negro boy, who offered the boys for sale as slaves for life.

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—Mr. Disternell has left with us a beautifully executed map of the English and Scotch railways, from which it appears that, at the present time, there are—
Finished and in operation.....3,505 miles.
In progress of construction.....6,455 do.
Incorporated in 1846-7.....4,618 do.
Total.....14,578 do.

Area of England and Wales.....57,800 sq. miles.
Area of Scotland.....26,014 do.
Total.....83,814 do.

When the railways were first constructed many of them had the rails laid on granite blocks. These blocks make the travelling over them very uncomfortable, and it has been found that the carriage on such roads become unfit for service much sooner than those in use where the rails are laid on wooden sleepers. The stone work is now generally removed and wood is substituted.—Com. Adv.

GREAT SALE OF WOOL.—Messrs. Perkins and Brown, of Springfield, sold to the Burlington Mills Company, Burlington, Vermont, on Thursday last, two hundred thousand lbs. of fine wool, at the following prices, viz: 45, 55, 65, 75, and 85 cents per pound.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Baltimore American is indebted to a gentleman who left the coast of Peru in the month of August for a Callao paper of August 7. The Peruvians were still talking of invading Bolivia, but it was thought the difficulties would be amicably adjusted.

CALIFORNIA.—Our informant left Monterey (California) on the 2d of May, and was seventy-two days in the United States ship Preble to Callao. At that date everything was quiet in California, notwithstanding the multiplicity of "Civil Governors" holding sway in the country. Indeed, the emigrant population from "the States" outnumbered the native in Upper California.

Col. Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers was assigned under its field officers to the military control of the three geographical divisions of the territory.

Our informant adds: "As such diversity of opinion exists as to the character of the country, I will not venture to say more than that it has been more overrated than any under the sun. Perhaps the best description of it is contained in Wilkes's narrative. It is certain, however, that neither cotton nor sugar can be cultivated in Upper California, and it is probable that the climate and other causes render it unsuitable to tobacco."

The United States vessels of war were distributed along the coast between Guymas and San Francisco. They have prevented much smuggling, and captured many small vessels belonging to the Mexicans.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

In publishing a letter of L. W. Boggs, once Governor of Missouri, but now an Alcalde in some little town of California, whither his love of adventure has led him, the Missouri Republican remarks:

"We give place to his instructions, (as to the best route,) not because we desire to be understood as recommending any man to go either to California or Oregon, but because we are willing to help along who will go thither, whether they benefit themselves or not. If we were asked our advice in this matter we would tell every man who has any thing to hope for in any of the States or Territories of this Union—who is not absolutely an outcast from society and deprived of all chance of maintaining a respectable standing—not to move one foot towards either Oregon or California. We have made inquiries from discreet and intelligent men who have visited both countries, and they have uniformly concurred—not an exception now occurs to us—in representing both territories as inferior in advantages to those offered by our own State, and as presenting no inducement to take any respectable man there. A young man, fond of adventure, and especially such as this long route presents, may be tolerated in making a journey to Oregon or California; but the head of a family, who has any regard for them, or any hope of bringing them up without being a reproach to society, has no business to engage in any such absurdity. We have the assurance of well-informed men that Oregon would be almost depopulated if those who are already there could get away. They have been deceived as to the advantages of the country, but at the same time most of them have entirely exhausted their means in reaching that territory, and there they are doomed to stay. At least this is the case with all who have families, and are compelled to toil for their support. The same remark holds good as to California. And now, if any body asks us, as they do almost daily, about the propriety of going to either California or Oregon with a view of bettering their condition, we again tell them not to move an inch, unless they are willing to expose their wives and children to all degrees of suffering, and are earnestly seeking a worse condition than any in which they can now be placed. Mr. Boggs joins in, to some extent, in this recommendation, and so will every man who has ever seen Oregon or California, and does not willfully design to mislead and humbug his fellow-men."

FROM HAYTI.

The New York Commercial Advertiser translates the following paragraphs from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, published in that city:

Grave occurrences have taken place in Hayti. Port-au-Prince journals of August 19 had informed us that the city was agitated by rumors of a conspiracy, which, however, were believed to have no real foundation. But they were unhappily correct. On Sunday, the 22d of August, two black Generals, named Semilien and Charles Alerie, having for some days manifested a spirit of insubordination, which threatened to bring them in conflict with their superiors, Generals Terlonje and Desceyves, openly raised the standard of revolt, and, followed by some hundreds of blacks and a portion of the guard, whom they had ordered to load their muskets and cannon, took possession of the National Palace. The purpose of this insurrection appears to have been identical with that professed by Acau and Moline, to wit, the expulsion or extermination of the mulattoes. (Here follows an extract from the Port-au-Prince *Feuille de Commerce*, showing this to be the fact.)

This civil war between the blacks and the mulattoes of Hayti derives additional importance from the fact that it has broken out now in the capital itself, and not, as heretofore, in remote and thinly peopled districts. Its origin or motive is twofold, being partly natural and in part political. Under the first head we recognize a remnant of that savage instinct which armed the black against the white, and now arms him against the half-white, through a ferocious longing for unity of race. Under the second we discover the deep-seated rancor caused by the prolonged state of inferiority to which the blacks were doomed under the sway of Boyer, in whose Government the mulattoes had a very large preponderance. This condition of inferiority has indeed reached its termination since the expulsion of Boyer and his supporters, and therefore it would be a difficult task to explain the present thirst of the blacks for vengeance, if the hatred of caste, which can never be accounted for, made such explanation necessary.

When the revolt broke out President Souleouque was absent in the North, with a part of his Cabinet. The designs of the chief revoltors were at first not precisely known. It was said that they proposed the overthrow of the President, but that they differed as to the choice of his successor. Gen. Semilien wishing to make himself President, while Alerie desired to install in that office his own uncle, Paul, an ex-Minister. Meanwhile, however, President Souleouque, having been advised of what was going on, sent to Port-au-Prince David Troy, one of his Ministers, a black, of courage and fidelity, to restore order. Troy had a conference with the rebel chiefs, one of whom, Alerie, finally consented to obey his orders, while Semilien still held out, making a declaration which caused no less surprise than alarm, to wit, that he had acted under the instructions of the President himself, who had left the capital for the purpose—his objects being the downfall of the Ministry, whose profligacy gave him trouble, and the slaughter of the mulattoes, hatred of whom he shared with the blacks in general.

This declaration was believed to be a falsehood. Nevertheless, the authorities had consented to await the answer of the President, which would bring on either the condemnation and execution of Semilien or his justification, followed by the formation of a new Cabinet from among his accomplices. This last, says the *Feuille de Commerce*, would be a declaration of war to the death against the mulattoes.

SAFETY.—The loss of this ship is confirmed. Among the lost were Capt. Hoyt, Mr. Melbourne, First Mate; Mrs. Baker, wife of private Baker, of the army; and a boy named Sutton, seaman. The saved are as follows: Wm. Henry, seaman; Wm. Eccleston, do.; Thomas Chandler, do.; Richard H. Fishy, do.; Eleanor Fishy, his wife; Mr. Fishy, second mate; Thomas Taber, passenger.

When the Auburn left New Orleans she had twenty-six persons on board: among them were Sergeant Higbee and private Baker, of the United States Army, who died on the passage. The seven whose names are above mentioned were saved.

DEATH OF ANOTHER MINISTER.—The Rev. Dr. LEAVEL, of the Methodist Church, is no more. He died of the yellow fever at Vicksburg, the theatre of his ministerial labors, a few days since.—N. O. Platanus.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The "Daily Wisconsin" states some particulars of a treaty recently concluded with the Chippewa and Pillager Indians, in the Territory of Minnesota, by which it appears that the following are the boundaries of the lands which have been ceded to the United States by these two Indian tribes:

"The first treaty was concluded at Fond du Lac, at Lake Superior, on the 2d of August, 1847, with the Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi. The land purchased is bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, on the north by the Crow Wing and Long Prairie rivers, on the west by the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewas, and on the south by the Wabash river. This land is to be the future home of the Winnebagoes.

"The second treaty was concluded at Leech Lake, August 21st, 1847, with the Pillager Indians. This purchase is adjoining the tract purchased of the Chippewas, and lying between Long Prairie and Leech rivers."

The Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Colonel FREMONT will be convened shortly, and I should not be surprised were I to learn that orders for the same had already issued from the War Department. It will be one of the most interesting trials on record, and throw, as Lieut. Col. Fremont says in his letter to the Union, great light on the history of California, with which he is identified.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.]

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. steam-transport ship *Massachusetts*, Capt. Wood, in nineteen days from Vera Cruz, arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

The *Massachusetts* left Vera Cruz on the 5th instant, two or three days later than our previous advices. The steamer *Ann McKim* was waiting at Vera Cruz for dispatches from Mexico, announcing the result of the peace negotiation.

Lieut. McCORKE brings intelligence of the death of Col. BURNETT, of the New York regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Churubusco. The Vera Cruz Sun represents him to have been killed on the spot.

Passengers.—Dr. Balce, U. S. A.; Lieut. Clements and Webster, of the Baltimore Battalion, U. S. A.; Lieut. D. P. Corkles, U. S. N.

We chronicle with pleasure the liberality of the company owning the French steamers, who have given a thousand dollars to the laborer whose legs were broken by the steamer *Union* jamming against the pier in New York.

THE SICKNESS AT NEW ORLEANS.—In announcing a diminution of deaths in the city of New Orleans for the week ending on the 18th instant, the "National" of that city remarks:

"Although the ravages of the fever are not so frightful as they have been, yet the poison is still abroad and as virulent as ever, but the material upon which it operates has decreased and is decreasing daily. The moment new subjects enter the city, that moment the malarial springs upon them. It is the opinion of our best physicians that if one-half of the absentees should return now, the pestilence would become more deadly in its character than ever. Our absent friends must keep away until a frost—a killing frost—shall come to our relief."

FROM THE BRASOS.

The New Orleans "National" publishes a letter dated Brasos Santiago, September 3, in which it is stated that there is not a vessel at that place adapted to the transportation of the troops ordered from Gen. TAYLOR's army to Vera Cruz. The writer adds:

"Of course nobody is to blame for sending troops into camp on a barren desert of burning sand, where there is neither wood nor water; the stormy season at hand, and not even adobe enough in the drifting and parching sands to hold a tent pin or give permanency to a tent pole. The consequence will be alternate parching and drenching while awaiting transports, which will admirably prepare the troops for the graveyards of Vera Cruz."

ANTI-RENTISM.—The Hudson Republican says that another attempt was made by the sheriff to sell the property of Samuel Halstead and Philip B. Miller, upon which he had levied and which he had before endeavored to sell.

A large number of persons were present—near a hundred at each place—but no one would bid. Before he returned the sheriff arrested Barent Van Wagener, against whom he held a bench warrant. Van Wagener, it will be remembered, was the person put into possession of the place occupied by James L. Weeks, when the latter was turned out of his house at midnight by a gang of "Calico Indians."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The New Jersey Battalion of Volunteers, recently mustered into the service of the United States, sailed for Vera Cruz on Wednesday morning. It consists of four companies, and an aggregate of 343 men.

The officers are as follows: Lieut. Col. Dickinson Woodruff; Captains H. A. Nagle, J. Reynolds, D. McDowell, and D. Pierson; Lieutenants J. H. Stiles, E. M. Bard, L. Young, and J. Vanhouten; and 2d Lieutenants J. W. Mickle, H. C. Spillman, A. M. Law, C. Abrams, J. McDowell, A. McKinley, E. Ferris, and F. Harrison.

Lieut. Bard, who was for a short time a cadet at West Point, has been appointed Adjutant, and Lieut. Mickle Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary.

CALIFORNIA.—The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury from California says that the number of emigrants from the United States is about 3,000; about one-half of whom have arrived there during the last season. The native population of Upper California, according to the most authentic data, is about 23,000; of whom about 4,000 are classed as people of character, and the remaining 19,000 as "neophytes." He is of opinion that California is destined to be a grazing rather than agricultural country, the extreme dryness of the summer causing a serious drawback to the fertility of the land, which can only be remedied by irrigation.

The Locofocos of Massachusetts have nominated General CURTIS as their candidate for Governor; who, on all the great questions that divide the two parties, is, and ever has been, an undoubted, undoubted Whig. He is for protection, anti-Subtreasury, and anti-Lozcooco; or, if he be not, where is the evidence of his recantancy?

It is true he advocated the clothing and feeding of the Massachusetts volunteers at the expense of the State instead of the General Government, which required, and should have paid for, their services. But so did FLETCHER WEBSTER and other Whigs, who thought that Massachusetts might perform from motives of charity what the War Department in all reason and duty was bound, and recklessly neglected to do.

The nomination has been made most opportunely. Before the distinguished object of it can receive and respond to the polite invitation extended to him, the election will have taken place. It is taking rather an unwarranted liberty with a man, however, to make him a *volens volens* Locofoco candidate, and we are not certain that the members of the Locofoco Convention have not subjected themselves to the danger of an indictment for conspiracy to take away the good name of Gen. Curtis.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. PAICE, Dr. DE CAMP, of the United States Army, and others, in advance of the volunteers whose term of service in New Mexico had expired, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 17th instant from Santa Fe. They left Santa Fe on the 11th of August. When they took their departure, all was quiet in New Mexico, which was then held by three companies of United States dragoons and three companies of volunteers, who had been enlisted under Major Waller.

A letter from Lieut. Bourman, of the Missouri Volunteers, dated Santa Fe, August 4th, gives an account of the surprise and dispersion of a large body of insurrectionists under Gonzalez and Cortes, by Major Edmondson, in the latter part of July last, at the town of Lloquasta. Major E. took about fifty prisoners and recaptured a great number of American horses which had been stolen by the Mexicans. The expedition appears to have been conducted with great energy; having marched fifty-five miles in twenty-four hours, with two pieces of cannon drawn by oxen.

SHEPHERD AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The New Orleans packet ship *Auburn*, Capt. WHITE, of and from New York, was wrecked on Long Branch, Barnegat Inlet, during the gale of Saturday night last, and the captain, first mate, and sixteen other persons were lost. She sailed from New Orleans about the 24th ultimo.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1—5 P. M.

The news from Gen. Scott's army, giving intelligence of a resumption of hostilities and the perilous position of our soldiers, has produced a painful state of anxiety.

The more I think of the course of the present Administration in conducting this Mexican war, the more apparent becomes the awful responsibility that rests upon Mr. Polk and his advisers, not only for commencing it, but, after hostilities were begun, for the manner in which it has been conducted. The subject, in my judgment, has now assumed a crisis of terrible moment. We have been told all along that the Administration was prosecuting the war vigorously, and had to hope for a speedy peace